



II

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL
of
CRICKLADE AND WOOTTON BASSETT

THE
ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
and of the
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
and
HOUSING OFFICER

For the year 1967

CRICKLADE AND WOOTTON BASSETT
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

1967-8

Chairman of the Council:

C. J. TURNER
--

Vice-Chairman of the Council:

D. LAWRENCE
--

Clerk to the Council:

E. G. COWLEY
--

Chairman of
Housing & Public Health Committee:

D. E. J. WEBB
--

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF AS AT

31st December 1967

Medical Officer of Health

E. HOPE LAMB, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.I.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

T. L. COX, C.S.I.B., Cert.Meat and Foods,
Cert. Smoke Inspector, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

A. G. GARNETT, C.P.H.I.E.B., Cert.Meat and Foods,
Cert. Smoke Inspector, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.

Student Public Health Inspector

N. J. DURNFORD

Pest Control Officer

L. W. RUDRAM

Clerical Staff

MISS S. C. LEWIS

MISS P. RUDRAM

Council Offices,
Manor House,
Wootton Bassett,
Wilts.

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REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1967

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CRICKLADE AND WOOTTON BASSETT RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Manor House,
Wootton Bassett,
Wilts.

To: The Chairman and Members of the
Cricklade and Wootton Bassett
Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my report for the year 1967, my fifth report since assuming office.

As always, my report is written for you. It is primarily a factual account of my work for the District. Where I digress into personal views, they are not necessarily yours.

The highlights of the year were the continuation of the dysentery epidemics at Cricklade and Lyneham, together with a fresh and bigger epidemic at Purton, and the now rare occurrence of a case of poliomyelitis which happily proved to be the only one, all the more so since I was not told of it until the risk of spread had passed.

Medical problems are intermittent, but the duties of public health inspectors are continuous, and it is only right that Mr. Cox, the Chief Public Health Inspector, should report on "his side of the house". I need hardly record how much I appreciate his services.

Just for once, I thought you might find it interesting to read of my duties as an Assistant County Medical Officer, my official and private attendances at conferences, courses and other meetings, talks to adults and school children, and my relations with other branches of the medical profession.

As in previous years, it has been a pleasure to work for you and I am very grateful for your interest and encouragement. I also acknowledge the help and good fellowship of the officers and staff not only of the Public Health Department but of all departments at the Manor House, and of the County Council staff who worked with me throughout the year. In the body of the report I have expressed my thanks to others, particularly in connection with the dysentery outbreaks. Finally, I am indebted to my loyal and good-hearted secretary, who built up the skeleton of the report, endured my numerous additions and amendments, and then produced the fine specimen of typescript which, I hope, you are about to read.

I have the honour to be,
Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

E. HOPE LAMB

Medical Officer of Health.

20th June, 1968.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area of District in acres	...	...	...	...	...	45,911
Number of Parishes	...	...	...	...	...	14
Estimated Population (including Service personnel)	...	...	...	...	...	23,821
Number of Inhabited houses (permanent)	...	...	...	...	...	6,719
Rateable value as at 1st April, 1967	...	...	...	...	...	£618,233
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (estimated 1967-68)	...	...	...	...	...	£2,546

Population: The estimated mid-year population shows an increase of 1,449 compared with that of 1966.

Number of inhabited houses: The figure of 6,719 shows an increase of 266 compared with the previous year.

41 new houses were erected by the Council in 1967, and 99 were erected by private enterprise.

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	372
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population, corrected	...	...	...	...	...	18.7
Still Births	...	...	...	...	...	5
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total births	...	...	...	...	...	13.3
Deaths from all causes - male	...	...	...	...	...	94
- female	...	...	...	...	...	69
- total	...	...	...	...	...	163
Death Rate per 1,000 population, corrected	...	...	...	...	...	9.9
Deaths of infants under one year of age	...	...	...	...	...	4
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	...	10.7
Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still births	...	...	...	...	...	16.0

BIRTHS

The table below shows the number of legitimate and illegitimate live births in this district together with comparable figures for 1966.

Live Births	1966			1967		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	196	196	392	187	167	354
Illegitimate	6	7	13	11	7	18
Total number of live births	202	203	405	198	174	372

Total Live Birth Rate

The birth rate bears a correction factor of 1.14, exactly the same as last year. This means that our population of women of child-bearing age is slightly less in proportion to that of England and Wales as a whole. Our figure has fallen but remains a little higher than the national figure. The latter, at the time of writing, is provisional, being subject to adjustment for the second half of 1967.

Total Live Birth Rate	1966	1967
Cricklade and Wootton Bassett	20.6	18.7
England and Wales	17.7	17.2*

*Based on estimated births

Still Births

Still Births	1966			1967		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	5	-	5	3	2	5
Illegitimate	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total number of still births	5	-	5	3	2	5

Still Birth Rate

Still Birth Rate	1965	1966	1967
Cricklade and Wootton Bassett	9.3	12.2	13.3
England and Wales	15.8	15.3	14.8*

*Based on estimated births

The number of still births being exactly the same as in the previous year, the increase in rate merely reflects the decrease in live births. The national figure is again subject to adjustment.

DEATHS

		1966	1967
Deaths from all causes	- Male	104	94
	- Female	91	69
	- Total	195	163

As before, there was a greater number of male deaths, but this could mean no more than that there were a greater number of old men than old women. In the absence of differential population figures this is only speculation.

Death Rate

The death rate bears a correction factor of 1.37, the same as that for the previous year. Thus our older population remains proportionately less than the national figure. The corrected rate has fallen by 2 per thousand while the national rate shows a difference of only 0.5 per thousand.

Death Rate	1966	1967
Cricklade and Wootton Bassett	11.9	9.9
England and Wales	11.7	11.2

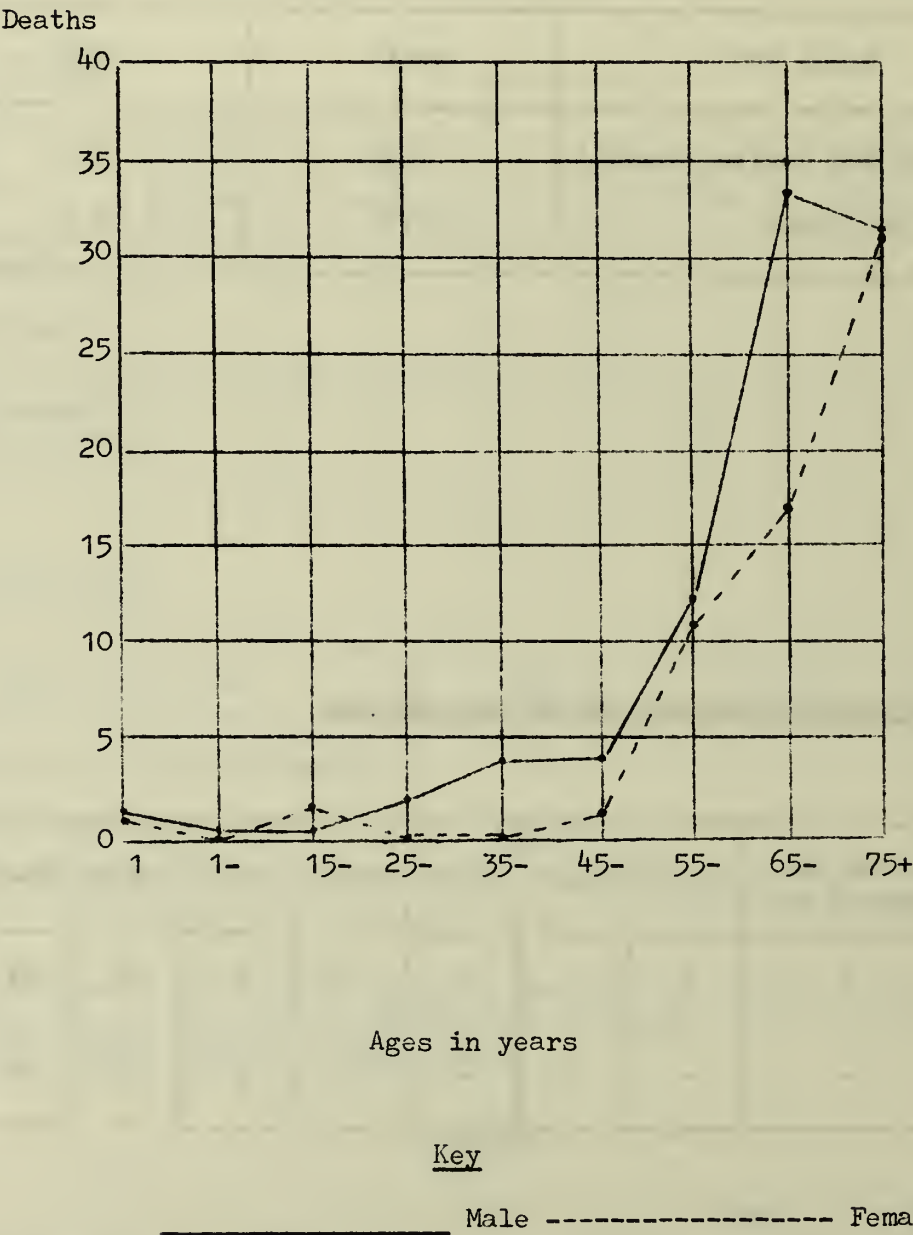
Deaths in the District during 1967 by Age and Sex

Age at Death	Under 4 wks.	4 wks. and under 1 yr.	1-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	Total
Male	1	1	1	1	3	4	4	13	34	32	94
Female	2	-	-	2	-	1	2	12	18	32	69

I have reproduced these figures on the next page in the form of a graph.

Deaths in the District during 1967 shown as a Graph

Apart from deaths in childhood and early adulthood, male deaths kept ahead of female deaths right up to 75 years of age, when a decline in male deaths brought the scores level.



Summary of Causes of Death in 1967

<u>Causes</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
3. Syphilitic disease	-	1	1
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	4	1	5
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	6	1	7
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	5	5
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	2	2
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	10	7	17
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2	1	3
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	11	9	20
18. Coronary disease, angina	17	10	27
19. Hypertension with heart disease	2	1	3
20. Other heart disease	12	8	20
21. Other circulatory disease	2	3	5
23. Pneumonia	4	5	9
24. Bronchitis	11	1	12
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	1	-	1
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	-	2
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	1	1
31. Congenital malformations	-	2	2
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	3	7	10
33. Motor vehicle accidents	4	2	6
34. All other accidents	2	2	4
35. Suicide	1	-	1
	<u>94</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>163</u>

Chief Causes of Death

The following table shows the age and sex distributions of the chief causes of death in the District during 1967, as shown in the Registrar General's Vital Statistics on the preceeding page.

CAUSES	AGES										Percentage of total deaths
	Males					Females					
	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	
Cancer, all forms	1	1	2	11	6	-	1	5	4	7	24%
Vascular lesions of nervous system	-	-	1	4	6	-	-	-	7	2	12%
Coronary disease, angina	2	-	3	8	4	-	-	1	4	5	16%
Other heart disease	-	1	1	3	9	-	-	1	-	8	14%
Pneumonia, bronchitis	-	-	4	7	4	-	-	-	1	5	13%

When we consider the chief causes of death nowadays, it comes readily to mind that with improvements in public health, prevention and cure of many former killing diseases, the figures are weighted by the degenerative diseases of middle and old age.

Cancer deaths comprise all forms including leukaemia. They contributed nearly 24% of the total number of deaths, males and females in almost equal proportions: 23.4% and 24.7% respectively. For the benefit of the mathematically sharp, there was one male cancer death, not shown above, in early childhood. Cancer of the lung, including bronchi, killed off over 4%. This is not high, but when one considers separately the deaths in males and females there is quite a difference: over 6% of males but only 1% of females. When we look at these together with deaths from bronchitis, 7% in all, but nearly 12% males and only just over 1% females, there would seem to be a common factor. Could it be smoking? Cancer of the uterus caused nearly 3% of female deaths, while cancer of the breast caused over 7%. While this is no justification for not screening women against cervical cancer, it would certainly seem to justify examining the breasts at the same time.

Coronary disease, including angina, was the second largest killing agent, despatching 16.5% of all those dying, 18% of the males and nearly 14.5% of the females.

All other heart disease took a further 14% in nearly equal sex proportions.

Pneumonia and bronchitis together despatched nearly 13%, but as I mentioned above a much greater proportion of males died of bronchitis than did females, so that the separate figures are quite different, nearly 16% of male deaths but only 9% of the females. There were no deaths in childhood from either disease.

It will be noted that there were 10 deaths due to accidents, six of them involving motor vehicles. There was also one suicide, a man who shot himself.

Infant Mortality

Deaths	1966 Total	1967		
		Total	Male	Female
Legitimate	9	3	2	1
Illegitimate	-	1	-	1
Total	9	4	2	2

Infant Mortality Rate

The rate has greatly decreased in proportion to the national rate. In a relatively small population five fewer infant deaths makes a material difference to the rate, and that is what has happened. The General Register Office produced the rate to the nearest integer, but I prefer to express it to one decimal place in the usual way.

Infant Mortality Rate	1966	1967
Cricklade and Wootton Bassett	22.2	10.7
England and Wales	18.9	18.3

Deaths of Infants

1967	Under 1 week	More than 1 week but less than 4 weeks	More than 4 weeks but less than 12 months
	1	2	1

The table below shows the deaths of infants in this district in 1967 according to cause, age and sex. I give the data in accordance with precedent, but they are essentially of a medical technical character.

Causes	Age	
	Male	Female
Atelectasis, prematurity	21 hours	-
Cerebral degeneration, prematurity	1 month	-
Congenital heart disease	-	1 week
Hydrocephalus, lumbar meningomyelocoele	-	3 weeks

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

The following table shows all statutory notifications by age groups and quarters of the year, and the second table gives the distribution by parishes.

Notifications of Infectious Diseases by Age Groups and Quarters of the Year

Age in Years	Under 1		1-		2-		3-		4-		5-9		10-14		15-24		25+		Not known		1st Qrt. Total		2nd Qrt. Total		3rd Qrt. Total		4th Qrt. Total		Grand Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Acute Pneumonia											1				4		4	1			3		5				1	1	9	1
Dysentery	2	3	4	2	3	6	4	5	3	3	37	13	3	4	6	7	16	17	1		73	60	2	2			1		76	62
Food Poisoning															2										1		1		2	
Measles	7	6	19	10	15	29	25	29	38	28	112	98	3	3	1		1		2		52	42	158	156	5	12	1		216	210
Scarlet Fever							1	1			2	2	1								2	1		2		2		4	3	
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)																	5				1				4				5	
Whooping Cough						2	1	2	4	6		3	1		1						1	1	2	5			6	4	8	12

Geographical Distribution of Notifications

The table below shows the distribution of notifications of infectious diseases in 1967 according to parishes.

Diseases	Ashton Keynes	Braydon	Broad Town	Clyffe Pypard	Cricklade	Latton	Leigh	Lydiard Millicent	Lydiard Tregoze	Lyneham	Marston Meysey	Purton	Tockenham	Wootton Bassett	Total
Acute Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	10
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	21	-	4	2	-	10	-	99	-	2	138
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
Measles	1	8	-	2	21	-	4	18	-	98	-	161	2	111	426
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	7
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	2	5 (1)*
Whooping Cough	-	2	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	20

*The figure in brackets is the number of inward transfers of tuberculosis cases in this district in 1967, and is not included in the distribution by parishes.

Dysentery

The epidemics at Cricklade and Lyneham on which I reported last year continued into 1967. In each there was a gap in the notifications, that at Cricklade being the wider. There was also a larger outbreak at Purton. Each will be considered separately.

(a) Lyneham

The last 1966 notifications from Lyneham were received on 30th December, and the first 1967 case was a teacher of whom I was informed early in February by the head teacher of Lyneham Infant School. The patient lived outside our District, and thanks to this information I was able to contact the concerned medical officer of health and confirm that he had received a notification, the date of onset being 28th January. Within three days I received notification of another adult case at R.A.F. Lyneham, followed in four days by notice of two children, one at Lyneham Infant School, the other below school age. The last-mentioned proved positive for *shigella sonnei*, being finally cleared 21 days after the onset.

At this point I should perhaps mention that with the solitary exception of the school teacher all the cases in 1966 and 1967 had been notified by the Senior Medical Officer of R.A.F. Lyneham, and it had occurred to both of us that despite the preponderance of R.A.F. families there must surely have been some cases among the civilian population of Lyneham. However, there were none until I had a talk with the local general practitioners, after which four were received. Since *sonne* dysentery is so very infectious, I feel sure there must have been other cases. The disease is so mild, and treatment so effective, that the infectivity can be overlooked. At any rate, after two further R.A.F. notifications, the second with date of onset 5th March, there were no more until an isolated case turned up at the end of the year. The R.A.F. families were investigated and followed-up by the Senior Medical Officer, in accordance with normal R.A.F. procedure. While it was his duty to investigate the outbreak among service

personnel and their families, I am none the less indebted to him for relieving my staff of much work when we had two other epidemics of the disease on our hands. The civilian cases were checked and found negative, indeed they seemed to be a one-family outbreak of acute gastro-enteritis, but for safety's sake they were duly cleared.

Including the case notified elsewhere, there were a total of eleven cases in 1967, ten during the epidemic. From the start of the epidemic in 1966 to its conclusion in 1967 there were 29 cases.

(b) Cricklade

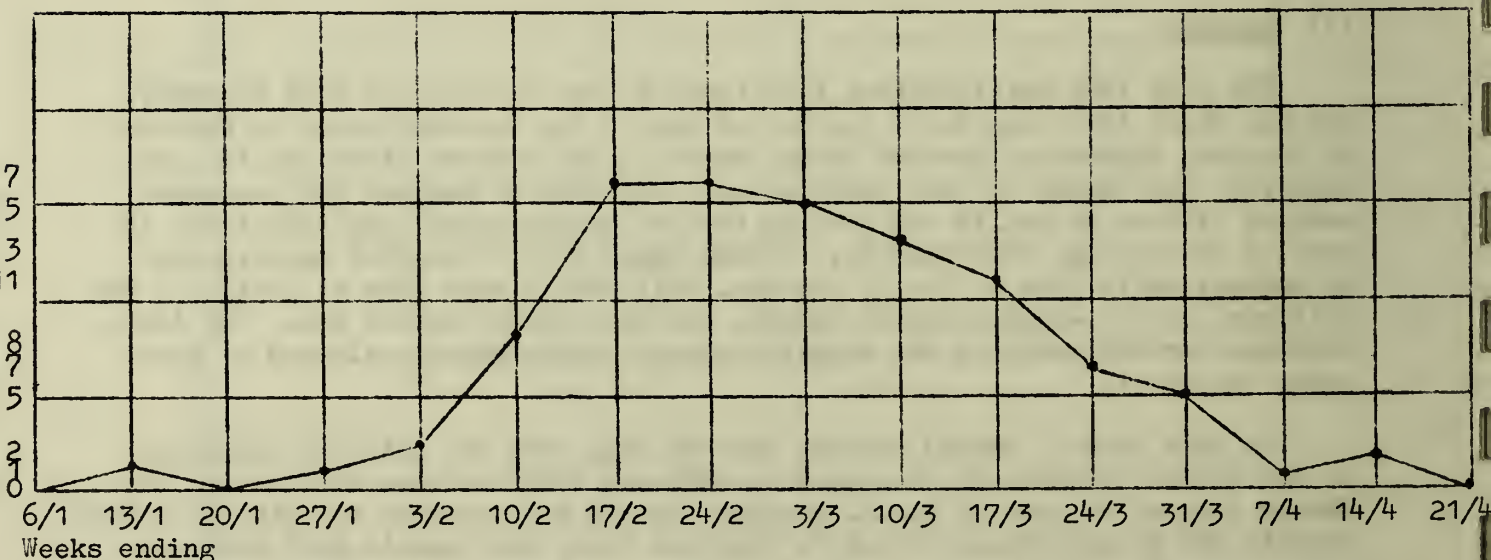
Up to 30th November, 1966 there had been 15 notified cases of dysentery from Cricklade. There were no further notifications until 13th January, 1967, when a whole spate of family notifications caused us to realise that the outbreak was not yet over. All the cases lived in one part of the town, and of subsequent notifications only two lived elsewhere - and one of them had actually been staying with an infected family in the affected area. The pattern indicated infection from family to family, probably aggravated by the temporary absence in the Christmas holiday of the strict antiseptic precautions in force at school. The last case was notified on 9th March, when the epidemic abruptly ended.

Our investigation amply illustrated the highly infective nature of the disease. Of the total of 36 cases notified from 8th November, 1966 to 9th March, 1967, no fewer than 25 proved positive for shigella sonnei, giving a rate of 69%. With such an abundance of infection, there must have been many other cases who did not go to their doctor. Our investigation revealed six symptomless carriers.

(c) Purton

An entirely new epidemic began with the notification of a case at Purton on 13th January. As there was no further notification until 26th January, and the addresses were different, it was hoped that they were isolated cases; but from 1st February onwards notifications came in a steady stream. This was our largest outbreak, and as it occurred entirely in the year under report I am showing the number of notifications by the weeks in which they were received in the form of a graph.

Number of cases notified



It will be seen that after a slow and insidious beginning the epidemic reached a peak in six weeks which gradually came down over the next seven weeks and then abruptly burned itself out in the next fortnight. Discounting a late notification, which I have put in its right place in the graph, the last notifications were received on 13th April. From first case to last, the epidemic occupied us for over three months. There were 99 known cases, and as I said about Lyneham and Cricklade there must have been many others. What with the overlap of the Cricklade outbreak I need hardly dilate on how busy we were checking and clearing cases, contacts and carriers, the last including seven people without symptoms.

Of the 99 notified cases 37 proved positive for shigella sonnei, giving a rate of 37.4%, only just over half the rate in the smaller Cricklade outbreak. Among those notified were three teachers at Purton Primary School and a nurse at North View Hospital. There were also two pupils attending secondary schools outside the District.

(d) Other Occurrences of Dysentery

Four cases were notified at Leigh, three of them in one family, and two isolated cases each were notified at Lydiard Millicent and Wootton Bassett. All of them occurred during the first three months of the year, and were given the same attention as those in the larger outbreaks.

On 26th May the Medical Officer of Health for Marlborough, who had also experienced large outbreaks of dysentery, rang up to tell me that a girl from Wootton Bassett had been at a party in his district following which a number of people had suffered from diarrhoea and vomiting and from whom some specimens had produced shigella sonnei. On inquiry I found that the girl had had mild symptoms, and as she worked in a food shop I put her off work until she produced a negative specimen. It was improbable that she had actually contracted dysentery.

(e) General Discussion

In accordance with routine procedure, all notified cases and their contacts were stool-tested and whether found positive or not the cases were given clearance tests a week after completion of treatment, comprising three consecutive stool tests at at least 48 hour intervals. Contacts found positive were treated as patients. Where stool tests were still positive after treatment the doctor gave a further course of treatment. A few refractory cases and carriers were given further treatment with other antibiotics to which the organism was sensitive. One carrier had to receive four different antibiotics before he was finally cleared. The important thing with him was that his daughter, a case previously cleared, worked in a greengrocer's shop. Although she voluntarily went to live with another family and was then allowed back to work, it was considered desirable to clear her father before she returned home.

Any school child with diarrhoea or other abdominal symptoms was removed from school, seen by the family doctor, treated and cleared before being allowed back to school. It is the County Council's policy, once an epidemic of dysentery is established, to allow pupils back to school when they are clinically well, with the provision of a special lavatory and wash basin for the use of carriers. With great reluctance I allowed one pupil back after one negative stool, but a second specimen, already taken, then proved positive. The lavatory is not the only place in a school where infection can be passed to others, and I was not prepared to run the risk of this known positive case spreading infection within the school. The child was rapidly removed, and from then on, as Medical Officer of Health, I allowed no child back to school until he or she had produced three consecutive negative specimens.

Strict hygiene precautions were carried out in all the affected schools. Indeed, it was after the Christmas holiday that new cases began to appear at Cricklade, indicating spread outside of school. In Cricklade ten families produced more than one case or carrier, while Purton had sixteen such families. Besides infection within families, the disease occurred in certain areas such as a large council estate at Cricklade, and near neighbours were affected. While control in schools is relatively easy to achieve, control within households is more difficult. In an effort to stem the tide I gave all affected families a foolscap 'hand-out' on how to prevent the spread of dysentery which I had written during the outbreaks of the previous year. A copy is appended to this report.

Of the 21 cases at Cricklade during 1967 seven occurred in the 5-9 years group, while only one other group, children aged two, gave as many as three cases. In such a relatively small sample these figures are not significant; but when we examine the 99 notified cases at Purton we find that 36 of them fell in the 5-9 age group, over one third of the total number, while children under 5 gave 24 cases, nearly one quarter. I think these figures alone justify keeping children with dysentery away from school until satisfactorily cleared, and endeavouring to improve the standard of hygiene at home.

I have necessarily given much space to dysentery, but cannot leave the subject without mentioning my gratitude to the Swindon Press, who readily assisted me in

advising people about personal hygiene to help control the disease. It would also be wrong of me not to express gratitude to the public health staff, who had much fetching and carrying of specimens in addition to their other work, as the following figures show. Every case represents at least three specimens collected and conveyed to the Laboratory at Princess Margaret Hospital, by whom, as always, we were very well served, and to whom also I am indebted.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Positive Cases</u>
1964	4
1965	5
1966	10
1967	60

What was the cause of the outbreaks? Could they be linked together? Beyond the fact that shigella sonnei was found in all the positive tests, I cannot say. Dysentery is a disease of bad hygiene, especially bad personal hygiene. There is a popular belief that it is endemic in Purton; but it is endemic throughout the country, and whatever may be said to the contrary, this was the first epidemic at Purton during my four years in office. As to possible linkage, there is no direct public transport service between Cricklade and either Purton or Lyneham. Secondary school children do go from Cricklade to Purton, and there are families of R.A.F. personnel stationed at R.A.F. Lyneham in both centres. These, however, are not strong evidence of a linkage.

Food Poisoning

Apart from a suspected case who reported direct to my department, there were two notifications in the year. The first was a young man who returned from holiday in Spain and developed symptoms two days later. A salmonella was isolated and he was admitted to hospital. His travel companions were investigated with negative results. The patient was in hospital for a fortnight and then followed-up as an out-patient until cleared.

The second case occurred at R.A.F. Lyneham and was investigated there.

Measles

This was the alternate peak year for measles, and we had 426 cases, against 123 in 1966 - and the latter figure was relatively high due, presumably, to "imported" children of servicemen posted from overseas to R.A.F. Lyneham. As might be expected, the largest figures came from the largest centres, 98 from Lyneham, 161 from Purton and 111 from Wootton Bassett.

Tuberculosis

As usual, there were only a small number of new cases, five as in the previous year, plus one inward transfer.

The diagnostic X-ray Unit continues to visit Wootton Bassett on Wednesday mornings, when it is stationed in the forecourt of the Secondary School and deals with any patients referred by general practitioners. I am indebted to the Medical Officer in Charge of the Mass Radiography Service, Reading, for the following figures for the year 1967.

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number of patients referred by general practitioners:	141	151	292
Number referred to Chest Clinic:	9	3	12
Diagnosis of cases referred:			
Active tuberculosis	2	-	2
Inactive tuberculosis	-	1	1
Carcinoma (Cancer)	4	-	4
Pneumonia, pneumonitis, lung abscess	1	2	3
"Farmer's Lung"	1	-	1
No abnormality discovered	1	-	1
	<u>9</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>12</u>

Case of Poliomyelitis

While I was on holiday during the first fortnight of August, my deputy received a message from the Medical Officer of Health for Swindon to say that he had received notification of a case of acute paralytic poliomyelitis from Princess Margaret Hospital.

The case was a young man from a farm near the eastern boundary of the District, where it adjoins the Borough of Swindon. The young man had taken ill on 26th June and was admitted to hospital on 1st July. By the time we were told of the case the maximum incubation period had elapsed, and my colleague's necessarily belated investigations showed that no other case had occurred. The patient was registered with a Swindon doctor, who told my colleague that he had notified the case, but no such notification could be traced. The patient's wife and two young children were registered with a doctor in Purton, who immunised them against poliomyelitis but - presumably because the patient should have been notified by his own doctor - did not contact my department. A visit to the farm and interviews with members of the family and others who worked there gave no lead as to the source of infection. The young man took ill immediately after a short visit to Southampton on business, but obviously could not have picked up the infection there.

The patient was discharged from hospital on 24th August, and as there was still weakness of his legs he had to be fitted with callipers and provided with a wheelchair.

This case illustrates the lack of understanding by some general practitioners and hospital doctors of the part to be played by the public health service in investigation and prevention of spread of infectious disease. Had any of the concerned doctors contacted me I should have been able to investigate the contacts and offer them immunisation. As it was, other cases might well have occurred before I heard of this one.

As a result of this case, the County Medical Officer circulated a letter to general practitioners and hospital doctors stressing the importance of contacting the medical officer of health immediately a case was suspected.

Whooping Cough

By way of anticlimax, 20 cases of whooping cough were notified. (Once again, as with dysentery and measles, the largest number occurred at Purton!) All I would say is that whooping cough vaccine, now regularly given to infants, differs from diphtheria and tetanus vaccines in that it does not confer 100% immunity against the disease. What it does do, however, is to reduce the incidence and - even more important - prevent the attendant complication of a lethal broncho-pneumonia.

Pneumonia

Only 10 cases were notified, of whom nine occurred at Lyneham.

DISEASES NOT NOTIFIABLE

Through the good offices of head teachers we also received notice of 19 cases of German measles, 20 of chickenpox and 65 of mumps from various schools in the District. These notices are usually based on medical certificates, so the vast majority can be taken as authentic. "Hearsay" is tactfully discouraged.

Brucellosis

So long as the Government of the Day will not bring in firm legislation to obliterate this disease, so it will occur in cattle, in people who tend cattle, and in people who like raw milk.

Mr. Cox will be reporting to you on the findings in routine and special tests on cattle. Whenever brucellosis is identified in specific beasts the farmer is advised on their disposal and invited to cooperate in not letting anyone consume raw milk from affected or suspected animals. Occasionally he finds this unacceptable or embarrassing, as the following account will show, but in the main farmers are very friendly with Mr. Cox and his merry men and only too ready to work with them.

Brucellosis (Cont'd).

During the summer the Gloucester County Public Health Inspector brought to our notice a farmer in our District from whose herd a sample of untreated milk had been found positive for brucella. Individual samples from 18 animals were taken and two found whose milk was positive on culture. The farmer was informed, requested to segregate the animals, and advised to have them slaughtered. At a later date we found that the vet. had advised him to segregate them for only one month. Meantime, routine samples revealed three more positive animals. Following discussion with the vet. and the farmer, the latter undertook to get rid of the five affected animals by Christmas. On 1st November further positives were found. This time 12 animals were sampled and three were positive. The farmer was again asked to segregate the infected animals. On the following day he said that he was making immediate arrangements for all his milk to be pasteurised.

Shortly before Christmas the County Medical Officer sent me a copy of a letter from the Gloucester Public Health Inspector which reported that a further sample of untreated milk from the same source had been found positive. The farmer was again interviewed, and now said that some of his customers insisted on a supply of untreated milk, and he was unable to refuse them. In the circumstances the only thing left was to serve him with a Pasteurisation Order, which I did on 4th January, 1968.

The farmer whom I placed under Pasteurisation Order in December, 1966 remained under the Order throughout 1967.

Calves are now being immunised against brucellosis, but unpasteurised milk is still drunk, infected cows may infect herdsmen, and farmers, despite the valiant efforts of their vets, may still have to dispose of valuable animals without compensation. Until all cows have been successfully protected, the disease will still be with us.

IMMUNISATIONS

I am indebted to the County Medical Officer for the following immunisation figures for this District.

The comments are mine.

Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus

Year of Birth		1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962-58	1952-57	Others under 16
Primary imms.	Diph.	154	173	10	2	5	20	2	-
Completed	Wh/c.	154	169	7	-	-	1	-	-
during 1967	Tet.	154	173	10	2	5	26	10	2
Reinf. injects.	Diph.	-	91	204	29	25	394	2	-
administered	Wh/c.	-	11	48	15	6	36	1	-
during 1967	Tet.	-	91	204	31	25	395	12	2

Diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus antigens are usually given together in the form of Triple Vaccine. Boosters of diphtheria and tetanus are also given together. The slight fall in the number of primary immunisations of 1967 babies merely reflects the fall in the number of births - 372 in 1967 as against 405 in 1966, nearly the same ratio.

Smallpox

The table below shows the number of primary vaccinations against smallpox carried out in this area in 1967 according to ages.

Age Group	Months				Years		
	0-3	3-6	6-9	9-12	1	2-4	5-15
Vaccinations	2	1	4	12	104	27	10
Re-vaccinations	-	-	-	-	-	13	19

Poliomyelitis

AGE GROUP	3rd. Quad.	2nd. inj.	3rd. inj. or 4th Quad.	4th. inj.	3 oral doses	2 orals after 1 inj.	4th Oral after 3 inj. or 3 orals
1967	-	-	-	-	157	-	-
1966	-	-	-	-	179	-	82
1965	-	-	-	-	41	-	70
1964	-	-	-	-	7	-	5
1963	-	-	-	-	3	-	23
1958 - 1962	-	-	-	-	35	-	377
1952 - 1957	-	-	-	-	9	-	10
Others under 16	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Others over 16	-	-	-	-	3	-	2
<u>TOTALS</u>	-	-	-	-	434	-	570

As with Triple immunisations, the slight fall in the number of 1967 babies immunised merely reflects the fall in the number of births.

Primary Diphtheria Immunisation State of Babies

	1965 babies	1965 babies immunised to 31.12.66	%
Cricklade and Wootton Bassett R.D.C.	425	371	87.3
	1966 babies	1966 babies immunised to 31.12.67	%
Cricklade and Wootton Bassett R.D.C.	405	368	90.8

Since I took up office in 1964 this figure has gradually increased! Will it go further?

For comparison, the immunisation state of Swindon Borough for 1966 babies was 83.7 , that of the whole County 84.4.

SOCIO-MEDICAL PROBLEMS

In 1967 there were not so many, but those which did arise were engaging enough.

Mother and Daughter

During my absence at the Annual Conference of the Royal Institute of Public Health in October, a general practitioner arranged with the geriatric specialist for an old lady to be admitted to hospital. She lived with her mentally unstable unmarried daughter in a country house which was in poor condition and in fact under demolition order. Her son lived in a caravan nearby. There was trouble here when the water supply was cut off in 1965, and there had been murmurs from time to time afterwards. At all events, the water supply had been restored (when the son paid his rates) and on an earlier occasion the general practitioner had managed to get the mother temporarily into hospital, so that the daughter could have a rest from looking after her.

This time, when the ambulance arrived the son refused to let his mother go. The doctor contacted my deputy, who made arrangements for the old lady's admission to hospital under the emergency provisions of Section 47 of the National Assistance Act of 1948 as amended by the Act of 1951. In the event, the old lady went into hospital without further resistance, and arrangements were also made to have the daughter admitted to mental hospital. Since she was considered unable to live alone indefinitely, and apart from his unexpected resistance to his mother's going to hospital the son took little interest in them, her admission was necessary until another sister, who had so far 'kept out of it', could step in and help her. As to the old lady, once in hospital she settled down well.

The Very Old Lady

In my report for 1966 I described the problem of a very old lady who had been living in filthy conditions until as a result of a visit from Mr. Cox and myself she had been afforded all necessary welfare amenities. On account of her great age together with her determination not to go to hospital it was inevitable that so long as she survived there was bound to be another crisis.

It happened in November. Her doctor contacted me, asking my help to get her into hospital. In his opinion she could no longer be given satisfactory treatment at home, and the geriatrician had arranged for her admission on the following day, but she refused to go. After visiting her with the doctor we took action under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act as amended, so that she would be taken to hospital as arranged.

Although she had remained a mentally active and dominant personality far beyond her great age, it seemed to me that she was more tired and less obstreperous than before. In the event, she was found dead before the ambulance came next day and mercifully never knew that she had been going to hospital. It was a providential solution to a very unpleasant and difficult problem.

Observations

Both of these were genuine cases for statutory action. In both it was the doctor who approached the medical officer of health because the patient needed hospital care but refused to go. In both geriatric advice had been sought and a bed booked.

Unlike these, there are so many instances when neighbours and others try directly or indirectly to put pressure on the medical officer of health to have the unwanted person 'put away'. They do not know the proper working of the Act, the conditions which must be fulfilled, the need for two agreeing doctors and a pre-arranged hospital bed. In their desire, altruistic or other, to get rid of the person they credit the M.O.H. with powers he does not possess. They are to be discouraged.

Judging from my experience, only the family doctor or the Police should approach the M.O.H., only people in desperate straits should be considered.

OTHER WORK AND INTERESTS OF THE M.O.H.

Various County Council duties are carried out within the District (as well as beyond it). They include infant and child welfare clinics at Cricklade, Purton and Wootton Bassett, and occasionally on a relief basis at Lyneham; school medical examinations at all County Council Schools; tuberculosis testing and B.C.G. vaccination at Bradon Forest and Wootton Bassett Secondary Schools; also at those schools, talks on B.C.G. vaccination and film shows about smoking and lung cancer; and during the school holidays special home visits to assess physically or mentally handicapped children, and to report on the progress of children already at special schools. Last year, for the first time, I inspected premises at which it was proposed to start day nurseries, play groups for children of pre-school age, and these inspections, including follow-up of premises already approved and in use, are to continue. I also carry out tuberculosis testing and immunisation at the Cotswold School, and in my capacity as M.O.H. any special investigations called for. Under County Council arrangements I attend paediatric clinics at Princess Margaret Hospital, Swindon, during school holidays, and occasionally carry out follow-up tests of people who received B.C.G. vaccination when they were at school, also medical examinations of prospective trainee teachers.

Last summer I gave a talk to the Social Services Group of the Wootton Bassett Townswomen's Guild on the work of the medical officer of health, together with a short talk on drug-taking in young people. As a co-opted assistant at quarterly meetings of the Old People's Welfare Committee I spoke on occupations for retired people.

Conferences and meetings I attended were: the annual conference of the Central Council for Health Education, held in London on 25th January; a course on Radiation in Health arranged by the County Council at Urchfont Manor from 15th to 19th May; a one-day refresher course in Geriatric and Allied Problems at Watermoor Hospital, Cirencester, on 30th June; and the annual conference of the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene, held at Brighton from 4th to 6th October. Excepting the course at Urchfont Manor, I attended as your delegate, for which I remain very grateful.

I also attended the annual conference of Wiltshire medical officers of health, presided over by the senior M.O.H., and periodic conferences of the County Medical Officer of Health with his assistant medical officers.

On a private basis, I attended meetings of the South-Western Branch of the Society of Medical Officers of Health, and occasional evening meetings of the University of Oxford Post-Graduate Medical Studies Group, Swindon-Cirencester Area, usually held at Princess Margaret Hospital, and local functions of the British Medical Association.

In the course of four years here, relations with other doctors have expanded, some faster than others. Possibly because I served in the R.A.F., possibly because there is more opportunity in the Services to practise preventive medicine, my working relations with the medical officers at R.A.F. Lyneham have been good throughout. As to civilian doctors, generally speaking it is the oldest and youngest who seem best to understand the work of a medical officer of health and of a school doctor, but with increasing personal acquaintance working relations have improved, and I am probably less looked upon as an inspector of drains or a "Doctor Snoddy". For my part, the more often I can get together with my professional colleagues, the more I feel that in spite of the shortcomings of the National Health Service, I am one of a team.

OUTLINE OF THE MEDICAL SERVICES IN THE DISTRICT

1. The Wiltshire County Council being a Local Health Authority and Local Education Authority provides the following services:

As a Health Authority

Health Visiting
Infant Welfare and Care of Mothers
Home Nursing
Home Midwifery
Domestic Help
Vaccination and Immunisation
Care and Aftercare
Ambulances
Chiropody
Cytology

As an Education Authority

Medical Inspection of Pupils
Ascertainment of Handicapped Pupils
School Dental Service
Speech Therapy
Psychologists' Services
Consultants Services,
and some other services.

The County Medical Officer of Health is also the Principal School Medical Officer; this arrangement happily integrates the two services.

Tuberculosis Services

Both treatment and prevention are integrated in the person of the Chest Physician, whose offices are in the County Hall, Trowbridge.

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2. The Wiltshire Executive Council is responsible for the services of:-

Family Doctors
Dentists
Oculists
Opticians

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3. The Hospitals and the specialists serving residents in this area are under the Oxford Regional Board of the South Western Regional Board.

Swindon
Chippenham
Malmesbury
Cirencester

Special cases are referred to Oxford and Bristol.

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4. Mass Radiography Service

The Service is located at 10 Gun Street, Reading (Telephone 55193).

5. Laboratory Services

The Pathological Laboratory at Princess Margaret Hospital in Swindon carries out, by special arrangement, all routine tests for the Public Health Department in this District. For other tests, services of Public Health Laboratories in Bath, Bristol, Oxford and London are also available.

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6. Hospital Maternity cases - the majority are admitted to -

Kingshill Maternity Hospital, Swindon
R.A.F. Hospital, Wroughton
Malmesbury Hospital
Maternity Hospital, Cirencester
Greenways Maternity Hospital, Chippenham

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7. Premature Baby Units are in

Kingshill Maternity Hospital, Swindon
R.A.F. Hospital, Wroughton

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8. Hospital Mental cases - the majority are admitted to -

Roundway Hospital, Devizes

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9. Smallpox Cases would be admitted to the following specially designated Hospitals outside Wiltshire -

Ham Green Hospital, near Bristol
Weyhill Hospital, Andover

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10. Venereal Diseases are treated in -

Salisbury General Infirmary
Royal United Hospital, Bath
St. Martin's Hospital, Bath
Isolation Hospital, Swindon

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11. Medical Loan Depots

<u>Address of Depot</u>	<u>Officer in Charge</u>
<u>Cricklade</u>	
80 High Street	Mrs. Mundy, 80 High Street, Cricklade
<u>Purton</u>	
70 Reids Piece	Mrs. Legg, 70 Reids Piece, Purton
<u>Wootton Bassett</u>	
128 High Street	Miss Parsons, 13 Victory Row, Wootton Bassett

DYSENTERY

A case of dysentery has been found, or is suspected, among your family. This is a very infectious disease which can spread rapidly to other people, and so I want to tell you what precautions you should take. Your own doctor will give you similar advice but there is no harm in repeating it.

It is absolutely essential that you should keep yourself and your family as clean as possible. Handwashing on every occasion, but most especially after using the toilet, must be carried out. In addition, everything belonging to the person suffering from dysentery must, as far as possible, be kept separate from similar items used by other members of the family; for example, soap, towels, face cloths, nail brushes, clothing, also table napkins, plates, knives, forks and spoons.

And this is not enough. Anything the patient may touch should be cleaned frequently during the day with a reputable disinfectant solution, using a cloth kept specially for this purpose and for no other purpose. Among the most important are lavatory handles, lavatory cisterns if within reach, lavatory seats, both the upper and under sides, lavatory door handles, and indeed any door handles likely to be used by a person suffering from dysentery. Soiled babies' nappies should be soaked in disinfectant for an hour before washing. The patient's underclothing should, wherever possible, be washed separately from the rest of the family washing. Where a washing machine is used, it should be swabbed out with dilute disinfectant after each wash, and as long as there is infection in the family no friends or neighbours should be allowed to use the washing machine.

There are many good disinfectants on sale, so I will not name any one of them; but I would emphasise that the disinfectant should be diluted according to the instructions on the container. Certain disinfectants are sold as aerosols, and they are particularly useful for spraying handles etc. If possible, a bowl of dilute disinfectant should be kept in the lavatory or bathroom so that everyone can rinse their hands in it at the same time that they wash their hands.

Your doctor will treat the case. Treatment is usually in the form of tablets, and these should be taken exactly as the doctor directs, even after the patient seems well, until the full course of treatment has been completed.

Sometimes a person who has been treated and who seems well again may still be passing the germs of dysentery. It is for this reason that the doctor or a public health inspector will take specimens after treatment is completed. If these specimens prove positive the doctor will be informed so that further treatment can be given; and even if the patient feels quite well this treatment must be given.

School children who get dysentery or are found, as a result of tests on the rest of the family, to be carriers, will have to be kept away from school until they are found to be free from infection. This is unfortunate, but in the interests not only of your own family but the rest of the community it is essential. Similarly, any children who develop tummy pain or diarrhoea should be kept off school until seen by a doctor.

The same precautions as I have outlined are being carried out at the local schools, so you can be assured that any of your children attending school are unlikely to pick up the infection at school. Children who develop symptoms while at school will be sent home, and no child will be allowed back to school until found fit by a doctor.

If there are any adults in the family who work as food handlers, it will be necessary to stop them going to work until they themselves have given specimens and been found to be free from infection.

Lastly, while there is dysentery in your family I would urge that both adults and children should not go to any indoor meetings or places of entertainment until the whole family have been cleared. This again will prevent possible spread of infection to other people.

E. HOPE LAMB

9th December, 1966.

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REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

AND

HOUSING OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR 1967

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REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND

HOUSING OFFICER FOR THE YEAR 1967

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REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND

HOUSING OFFICER FOR THE YEAR 1967

July, 1968.

To: The Chairman and Members of the
Cricklade and Wootton Bassett Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour and pleasure to present my fifth Annual Report on the work carried out in my section of the department.

The Report sets out to give a summary of the work of the department during the year and at the same time continues the practice of producing tables giving statistics on the various sections of the work, which, if compared with reports for other years, can point to progress in most instances. The district continues to grow at the average rate of about 1,000 extra population per year and the parishes of Cricklade, Purton, Lyneham and Wootton Bassett are becoming quite urban in character with attendant problems and requests. There are no cases where urban renewal is required but work proceeds on the task of modernising sub-standard dwellings or removing them where such a scheme is impracticable and there is steady progress in this field which could be further accelerated if the establishment eventually returns to the four inspector strength of 1964. Progress was interrupted in November when the Additional Public Health Inspector, Mr. K. Davies, left for Teignmouth in that a replacement was not forthcoming due to the national shortage.

In my capacity as Housing Officer I was pleased to see the progress being made on the 15 year programme set up in 1965. The estimate given at that time has proved to be sound to date and has contained the housing problem to reasonable limits having regard to the present financial position. The housing land stock built up guarantees progress in the future but great care will be needed to build in the right parishes at the right time. The coming of the M4 and possible local government reorganisation will probably make a reassessment necessary but on the credit side these factors may save some attractive villages which at the present time are showing the first signs of rural depopulation.

I would like to acknowledge the help given to me by my colleagues in the department and the Swindon Water Engineer, Mr. E. W. Hampshire, in the compilation of the Report. In the department we have been happy to assist the Medical Officer of Health in any way possible and would like to take this opportunity of thanking him for his ready help and interest in the environmental side of the service.

Finally, I would also like to thank the Council and officials for their continued support and help without which sustained advance in the environmental services provided by the Council cannot be maintained.

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

T. L. COX

Chief Public Health Inspector
& Housing Officer.

HOUSING

Number of New Houses erected during the year										
(a)	By the Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
(b)	By Private Enterprise	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99
(c)	By conversion of Houses into Flats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
(d)	By the Air Ministry for Married Quarters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130

Inspection of Dwellings during the year										
(i)	Inspected for housing defects under the Public Health Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
(ii)	Inspected for housing defects under the Housing Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
(iii)	Number of dwellings found to be unfit for habitation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
(iv)	Number of dwellings found not to be in all respects fit for habitation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42

Remedy of Defects by Informal Action										
	Number of dwellings rendered fit in consequence of Informal Action	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40

Action under Statutory Powers (Public Health and Housing Acts)

A. Public Health Acts										
	Number of dwellings where formal notices were served	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Number of dwellings made fit as result of formal notices	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(a)	By owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
B. Housing Act 1957										
	Number of dwellings where notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
	Number of dwellings rendered fit as result of formal notices	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
(a)	By owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
	Number of Demolition Orders made	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
	Number of houses demolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
	Number of Undertakings accepted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
	Number of Undertakings completed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
	Number of Closing Orders made	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
	Number of dwellings closed as the result of Closing Orders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Overcrowding

	Number of cases of overcrowding discovered in 1967	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Number of cases of overcrowding brought forward from 1966	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Number of cases of overcrowding abated during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Number of cases of overcrowding on December 31st 1967	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

House Purchase and Housing Act 1959

Grants were made under the above Act in 17 cases, 9 standard and 8 discretionary, a decrease of 13 standard and a decrease of 5 discretionary grants.

The value of the grants was - Standard £1,820, and Discretionary £3,124.10.0., a total of £4,944.10.0., and a decrease from last year of £3,946.12.8. The average grants per house were - Standard £202.4.5., and Discretionary £390.11.3.

The above figures relate to schemes completed during the year.

Set out overleaf are particulars of applications received during the year.

1. Standard Grants

(i) Number of applications	(a) Owner/Occupier	13 - Approved	1 - Refused
	(b) Tenanted Houses	7 - Approved	0 - Refused

Amenities provided during the year:

(a) Fixed Bath	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
(b) Shower	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
(c) Wash Hand Basin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
(d) Hot Water Supply (to any fittings)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
(e) Water Closet (1) within the dwelling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
	(2) accessible from the dwelling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
(f) Food Store	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7

2. Discretionary Grants

(i) Number of applications approved	...	...	...	...	...	10
Number of applications refused	...	...	...	...	...	0

Of the discretionary grant schemes completed during the year, 3 were owner/occupied and 5 tenanted.

Rent Act 1957

No application for Certificates of Disrepair was received during the year. The last application was made in June 1960.

Housing Applications

There was an increase of 31 applications for houses and the total figure stood at 282 at the end of the year. By far the greatest increase was for the parish of Wootton Bassett, where an estate of 30 bungalows, 30 flats and 71 houses was in progress. There was also an increase of 18 applications for bungalows for aged persons and the end of the year figure was 223.

The completion of the Lime Kiln Estate at Wootton Bassett should reduce the figures in 1968, especially if reasonable allocations from Regional Office continue to be obtained to keep in step with the fifteen year programme.

Number of check visits .. 228

Parish	No. of Applicants on 31/12/67		Total No. of Applicants		Increase (+) Decrease (-)
	who are house- holders	who are in rooms	On Dec. 31/67	On Dec. 31/66	
Ashton Keynes	14	4	18	16	+ 2
Braydon	-	-	-	-	-
Broad Town	4	-	4	4	-
Clyffe Pypard	2	-	2	4	- 2
Cricklade	36	10	46	42	+ 4
Latton	-	-	-	2	- 2
Leigh	1	-	1	2	- 1
Lydiard Millicent	6	5	11	9	+ 2
Lydiard Tregoze	5	-	5	5	-
Lyneham	16	2	18	18	-
Marston Meysey	-	-	-	-	-
Purton	13	9	22	28	- 6
Tockenham	-	-	-	1	- 1
Wootton Bassett	123	32	155	120	+ 35
	220	62	282	251	+ 31

Sizes of Families of Applicants

Man, Wife and						
No Children	1 Child	2 Children	3 Children	4 Children	5 Children	Over 5 Children
77	87	55	31	20	5	7
Percentage of the Total						
27.31	30.85	19.51	11.00	7.09	1.77	2.47

Applications from Engaged Couples

	<u>Dec.</u> <u>1967</u>	<u>Dec.</u> <u>1966</u>
Ashton Keynes	1	-
Cricklade	2	2
Leigh	1	1
Lydiard Millicent	4	5
Lyneham	1	-
Purton	5	4
Wootton Bassett	2	1
	<u>16</u>	<u>13</u>

Applications for Aged Persons' Dwellings - 31/12/67

Parish	Married Couples	Single Persons Widows and Widowers	Applicants in Accommodation other than Council Houses or in rooms	Applicants who are Council House tenants	Total
Ashton Keynes	6	9	13	2	15
Broad Town	1	1	2	-	2
Cricklade	21	14	26	9	35
Latton	2	6	8	-	8
Leigh	-	1	-	1	1
Lydiard Millicent	6	7	9	4	13
Lydiard Tregoze	1	-	-	1	1
Lyneham	8	3	10	1	11
Marston Meysey	1	-	-	1	1
Purton	14	20	27	7	34
Wootton Bassett	40	62	80	22	102
	100	123	175	48	223

Provision of New Houses

There was a decrease of 18 in the number of private houses built this year, as compared with the number built in 1966.

Houses erected during the year

Parish	Council Houses and Aged Persons' Dwellings	Private Houses	Total
Ashton Keynes	-	9	9
Braydon	-	1	1
Broad Town	-	2	2
Clyffe Pypard	-	-	-
Cricklade	-	12	12
Latton	-	-	-
Leigh	-	-	-
Lydiard Millicent	-	10	10
Lydiard Tregoze	-	1	1
Lyneham	-	1	1
Marston Meysey	-	1	1
Purton	16	20	36
Tockenham	-	-	-
Wootton Bassett	25	42	67
	41	99	140

A further 130 Air Ministry houses were erected at Lyneham.

Number of Houses

The following table shows the number of houses in the district on the 31st December, 1967. 7 houses have been demolished during the year. The number of private and council houses in each parish is set out.

Parish	No. of Private Houses & Flats	No. of Council Houses Including Aged Persons' Dwellings			% of Houses owned by Local Authority	Total number of houses and flats
		Erected pre-war	Erected post-war	Total		
Ashton Keynes	285	17	24	41	12.58	326
Braydon	25	-	-	-	-	25
Broad Town	124	16	26	42	25.3	166
Clyffe Pypard	94	14	10	24	20.33	118
Cricklade	528	21	159	180	25.43	708
Latton	130	2	4	6	4.413	136
Leigh	72	8	30	38	34.54	110
Lydiard Millicent	351	27	24	51	12.69	402
Lydiard Tregoze	149	9	10	19	11.31	168
Lyneham	*1,309	38	50	88	6.299	*1,397
Marston Meysey	53	6	9	15	22.06	68
Purton	997	78	139	217	17.87	1,214
Tockenham	41	-	-	-	-	41
Wootton Bassett	1,387	73	380	453	24.62	1,840
	*5,545	309	865	1,174	17.48	*6,719

* Includes 1062 Air Ministry houses.

Types of Council Houses (including Aged Persons' Dwellings)

Parish	Traditional	Airey	Reema	Orlit	Unity	Swedish Timber	Wool-away
Ashton Keynes	27	14	-	-	-	-	-
Braydon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Broad Town	34	8	-	-	-	-	-
Clyffe Pypard	22	-	-	-	-	2	-
Cricklade	89	12	-	-	46	-	33
Latton	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leigh	8	14	-	-	16	-	-
Lydiard Millicent	51	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lydiard Tregoze	11	-	-	-	-	8	-
Lyneham	78	10	-	-	-	-	-
Marston Meysey	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purton	161	16	-	-	40	-	-
Tockenham	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wootton Bassett	268	50	14	44	22	-	55
	770	124	14	44	124	10	88

Total number of Council Houses - 1,174

The percentages of the various types of council houses (including bungalows) are as follows:-

	%
Traditional	65
Airey	11
Reema	1
Orlit	4
Unity	11
Swedish Timber	1
Woolaway	7

Aged Persons' Dwellings			
Parish	1 bedroom	2 bedroom	Total
Ashton Keynes	2	4	6
Broad Town	2	4	6
Cricklade	6	18	24
Lydiard Millicent	-	2	2
Lyneham	11	5	16
Marston Meysey	2	2	4
Purton	14	22	36
Wootton Bassett	23	53	76
	60	110	170

The figures given in the above table are included in the table showing the types of council houses. Aged persons' dwellings account for 14.4% of the total housing accommodation provided by the Council.

Accommodation Provided by Council Houses

Parish	4 bedrooms	3 bedrooms	2 bedrooms	Total
Ashton Keynes	2	33	-	35
Broad Town	-	36	-	36
Clyffe Pypard	1	23	-	24
Cricklade	4	123	29	156
Latton	-	6	-	6
Leigh	-	38	-	38
Lydiard Millicent	-	45	4	49
Lydiard Tregoze	-	19	-	19
Lyneham	4	64	4	72
Marston Meysey	-	11	-	11
Purton	2	171	8	181
Wootton Bassett	6	357	14	377
	19	926	59	1004

	Traditional houses			New Traditional houses		Traditional Aged Persons' Dwellings (bungalows)		New Traditional Aged Persons' Dwellings (bungalows)	
	Bedrooms			Bedrooms		Bedrooms		Bedrooms	
	4	3	2	3	2	2	1	2	1
Pre-war	11	297	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Post-war	8	276	14	353	45	102	60	8	-
	19	573	14	353	45	102	60	8	-

Inspection of Council Houses

109 Council houses were inspected in detail and the conditions recorded. 82 houses were inspected with regard to minor complaints concerning the structure and 44 houses were visited in connection with complaints by neighbours and in connection with tenancy conditions involving 95 visits by inspectors. Repairs noted on change of tenancy were passed to the Surveyor in each case. Problem families are few and far between and are kept under surveillance. In some cases if persuasion and attempts to educate fail it may be necessary in the future to demote such families to half way type of accommodation. I feel that this would only have to happen when all other efforts fail for the real answer lies in having adequate staff to deal with the problem.

Sale of Council Houses

The policy not to encourage the sale of council houses has been continued for a fifth year. The scheme to build houses for sale proceeded but lack of applicants eventually forced a decision to let these houses in the normal way.

Re-letting of Council Houses

Fifty-five houses and fourteen bungalows were re-let during the year. The large number of houses re-let in Wootton Bassett and Purton was caused mainly by a considerable amount of movement to houses and bungalows built during the year.

Exchange of Tenancies

Four exchanges of tenancies took place from district to district and within the district during the year. Applications were accepted from tenants of existing council houses in Wootton Bassett who wished to transfer to the new Lime Kiln Estate, Wootton Bassett, and at 31st December, 1967, applications from these tenants for new flats numbered 9, and for new houses there were 23 applicants in this category.

Parish	Houses re-let			Aged Persons' Dwellings re-let		Total re-let
	4-bed	3-bed	2-bed	2-bed	1-bed	
Ashton Keynes	-	-	-	1	1	2
Broad Town	-	3	-	-	-	3
Cricklade	-	4	1	1	-	6
Latton	-	1	-	-	-	1
Leigh	-	1	-	-	-	1
Lydiard Tregoze	-	1	-	-	-	1
Lyneham	-	3	-	-	1	4
Marston Meysey	-	-	-	-	1	1
Purton	-	15	2	2	1	20
Wootton Bassett	-	22	2	4	2	30
	-	50	5	8	6	69

New Council Accommodation
let during 1967

During the year sixteen new bungalows were let at Purton to aged persons. Eight of these bungalows had one bedroom and eight had two bedrooms.

Ten new two bedroom old peoples' bungalows were occupied on the new Lime Kiln Estate at Wootton Bassett during the year, and fifteen new houses on the Estate were also occupied. Thirteen of these houses were of the three bedroom type and two were of the four bedroom type. At the end of the year the first flats for the district sited at Wootton Bassett were nearing completion and will start a new phase in housing in the district in that bachelors, spinsters and childless couples will stand a chance of having their housing problems solved or alternatively by the fact that they are rehoused larger properties will be released for families.

Case Conferences - Care of Children

Regular attendance was maintained by myself or my deputy at the quarterly conferences organised by the Children's Department of the County Council dealing with problem and eviction cases and the Housing Committee has helped wherever possible. In point of fact at no time has an eviction case been moved to Part III accommodation from this district and during the year steps were taken to acquire two cottages for half way housing accommodation.

Council House Garden Competition

The garden competition ran into its fourth year and again met with a good response. It is to be noted that each year the Council has to undertake the cutting of verges and open spaces both on council and private estates and householders in many instances raise the standard higher by bringing their own machines into use and in some cases bringing these areas up to the standard of a lawn. Attention to gardens, hedges and verges raises the tone of an area and all that remains now is to deal with tenants who make no attempt to comply with the tenancy conditions. 33 tenants received final warning letters to cultivate by May 1968.

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PUBLIC HEALTH ACT 1936

Nuisances

Number of nuisances discovered	41
Number of nuisances abated	42
Number of reinspections made for the purpose ...	83

It was necessary to serve two statutory notices during the year to achieve abatement of outstanding nuisances, but the year was notable for the way in which most nuisances were abated quickly by informal action either verbally or by informal notice. In no case was it necessary to apply for a warrant to obtain entry to premises.

Verminous Premises

During the year the Rodent Operator was redesignated as Pest Control Officer and he now assists the inspectors by taking over most of the work of disinfection. Only one case of infestation of a dwelling by fleas was discovered and the other cases involved ants, flies, cockroaches, wasps and mites.

This officer also took over the control of flies on the two refuse tips using a water based spray and also powders.

Number of visits to verminous premises .. 151

Dysentery

765 faecal specimens were taken during 1967, 106 of which proved positive. These positive results were from 60 cases, all concerned in the outbreaks of late 1966 or early 1967. In all, 978 visits were made during the year in connection with suspected dysentery. All outbreaks were finally contained by the end of May 1967.

Infectious Diseases

No action was necessary with regard to any diseases other than dysentery and suspected food poisoning, apart from two visits involving checks on food handlers.

Drainage and Sewerage

Drainage from 121 houses was added to public sewers during the year and 130 Air Ministry houses were sewered to the R.A.F. Sewage Works.

Number of houses and flats served by W.Cs. and draining to cesspits and/or septic tanks	1350
Number of houses served by pail closets and draining to cesspits, etc... ..	201
Total number of houses and flats so drained	1551
Total number of houses draining to small sewage installations	185
Total number of houses and flats connected to sewers	4284
Percentage of houses and flats connected to sewers	63.6%
Percentage of houses and flats served by W.Cs. and draining to cesspits and/or septic tanks	20%
Percentage of houses having pail closets and draining to cesspits and/or septic tanks	2.9%
Percentage of houses draining to small sewage installations	2.7%
Percentage of houses and flats draining to sewers, small sewage installations, cesspits, and/or septic tanks	89.2%

Schemes at Broad Town and Hook village will improve these figures in due course and further improvement will follow with the schemes in the pipeline.

Number of visits re drainage .. 307

Public Conveniences

Public conveniences are situated at Cricklade and Wootton Bassett. At Cricklade they comprise one W.C., lavatory basin and urinal for males and two W.Cs. and lavatory basins for females. Hot and cold water are provided and a paper towel and soap leaf are obtainable at a cost of 2d.

There are two W.Cs. and a urinal for males at Wootton Bassett and two W.Cs. for females. They are serviced twice daily.

The Wootton Bassett conveniences were provided from a converted stone building and have been the subject of adverse criticism over the years. A new block in a more central position should be the ultimate aim when the present financial position improves.

Refuse Collection and Disposal

A further 266 dwellings were added to the work of refuse collection during the year, or in other words the refuse from approximately 950 persons. It is pleasing to note that since the inception of the incentive bonus scheme there has been no increase in staff and the routes are still covered within the forty hour week. The system of collection is still by a weekly kerbside collection of house refuse and salvage from all parts of the district and routes falling on bank holidays have to date been covered in the same week by double working. The service is operated by a fleet of three diesel powered Dennis vehicles, two being rear compression loaders and the other a fore and aft type tipper. All the vehicles have come into service in the last seven years and are maintained weekly by the drivers on an overtime basis and serviced each three months by a service engineer. An old 12 cub. yard Dennis side loader is held as a standby for emergencies and is also used as a towing vehicle to move the trailer carrying the Bristol tracked vehicle between the tips at Cricklade and Wootton Bassett.

The Cricklade tip is in its fourth year of use and has proved satisfactory to deal with the northern section of the district. It should provide tipping until 1971 in this part of the district. Each year there is trouble from trespassers who occasionally set the tip on fire and prevent the use of the tip for quite long periods. Three trespassers were apprehended and taken to court for petty larceny during the year.

Tipping at Pry Farm, Purton, is completed but it is still being used for sludge disposal and at the same time is being levelled to provide a good tilth similar to the completed work at Cow Farm.

Scotlands 2 was coming to near completion at the end of the year and following a small amount of infilling on Scotlands 1 it was envisaged operating in Scotlands 3. With this in mind and the task of sludge removal from sewage works it was decided to replace the small tracked vehicle in early 1968 with a four wheeled drive Muir-Hill hydraulic bucket for tip control. It will be remembered that this was envisaged in last year's report.

The incentive bonus scheme as mentioned above is working well and the men clear ditches blocked with unwanted articles by litter louts as they go, but they face a constant task in this respect.

Number of visits re refuse collection and disposal .. 605

Salvage

The increase of receipts for the sale of salvageable materials rose by £45.4.5. to a new record total of £1,599.2.10. In point of fact tonnages rose by 45 tons but throughout the year the mill price of waste paper was down to £6.10.0. a ton and non-ferrous metals and rags and woollens were at a lower rate. Waste paper prices are expected to rise in 1968 and if a rise continues in tonnage collected and baled an excellent figure should be achieved for 1968. A rise is necessary to make waste paper salvage attractive to those authorities who produce this useful material. Publicity for salvage must continue to ensure good results.

Sale of Salvageable Waste Materials - Year ended 31/3/68

Waste Materials	Weight				Receipts		
	T	c	q	lbs.	£	s	d
Waste Paper	182	15	1	0	1,187	18	3
Scrap Iron	31	9	3	0	68	5	9
Non-Ferrous Metals	2	1	1	5	157	13	11
Rags and Woollens	8	17	2	19	185	4	11
	225	3	3	24	1,599	2	10

The sum of £66.1.6. was received from the Wilts. County Council in payment for the service of emptying litter bins weekly at lay-bys on main roads at Cricklade, Latton, Lyneham and Wootton Bassett, and this raised receipts from all sources to £1,665.4.4.

Number of visits re Salvage .. 44

Refuse and Salvage - Collection and Disposal Costs

(Financial Year ended 31st March 1967)

Cost of refuse and salvage collections and disposal	..	..	£18,250
Cost of refuse and salvage collections and disposal to General Rate Fund	..	..	£16,585
Net cost of refuse and salvage collections and disposal per habitable house (including Air Ministry houses and caravans)	..		47/6d.
Net cost of refuse and salvage collections and disposal			
- per head of population	..	..	13/10.6d.
- per 1,000 population	..	..	£652.10.0.
- per house per week	..	..	10.9d.

Mileage of refuse vehicles -

No. 1 Vehicle (GHR.517)(First taxed 1.1.50.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,641
No. 2 Vehicle (1880.MW)(First taxed 4.12.61.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,508
No. 3 Vehicle (668.BHR)(First taxed 19.4.63.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,355
No. 4 Vehicle (BMW.480C)(First taxed 1.1.65.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,643

Running Cost of Vehicles per Mile -

No. 1 Vehicle (GHR.517)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.3d.
No. 2 Vehicle (1880.MW)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.2d.
No. 3 Vehicle (668.BHR)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.4d.
No. 4 Vehicle (BMW.480C)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.9d.

Miles per Gallon -

No. 1 Vehicle (GHR.517)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.35
No. 2 Vehicle (1880.MW)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.10
No. 3 Vehicle (668.BHR)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.48
No. 4 Vehicle (BMW.480C)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.29

The cost of refuse collection and salvage to the General Rate Fund was £16,585, the gross figure having been reduced by the salvage receipts by £1,665.4.4., again a record having been achieved in spite of the low price for waste paper.

During the year the first third of Scotlands Road, Wootton Bassett, was tarmaced following agreement by the other users to payment of a small annual maintenance sum and with a capital payment of £250 by the Southern Electricity Board.

The incentive bonus scheme has continued to stabilise wages. In fact there was £50 less paid than the previous year due to less work on tasks outside normal collection work. Running costs on the three diesel vehicles are up due to a number of replacement jobs and tyres. However, with overall costs of the service only up by £629, increased licences and the continuing growth of the district points to the service being maintained at a very economic level as instanced by the cost per head of population being down this year to 13/10.6d and the cost per house remaining at 10.9d. per week.

Moveable Dwellings

There is only one licence to station and use a moveable dwelling. This cannot be defined as a fixed dwelling and is licensed under Section 269 of the Public Health Act 1936.

CLEAN AIR ACT 1956

There was no application for prior approval during the year but advice was given on some boiler installations. Ringelmann checks revealed one boiler plant operating in a poor manner and after informal intimation and advice compliance with the Act was achieved. No complaints were received during the year except from two householders with regard to stained washing but it was impossible to prove that a neighbouring factory chimney was to blame and investigations on a number of theories are continuing.

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT 1960

Sites accommodating 12 or more caravans are situate as follows:-

	<u>No. of Caravans</u>
Latton Lido	20
Bradenstoke (Bungalow Caravan Site)	30
Bradenstoke (Jolly Trooper Site)	40
Wootton Bassett (Orchard Site)	37
Wootton Bassett (rear of 156 High Street)	20
Lyneham (The White House)	14
Lyneham (Burchells, Lilleybrook)(30)	23

The Lilleybrook Site, Lyneham, had only seven vacancies at the end of the year and connections to the sewer to individual caravans removed the need for central ablutions. On this site all the caravans are of the very large type, some of the small bungalow type of trailer. All the other large sites were operated without serious complaints.

The licence requirements for large sites include toilet blocks for both sexes, the installation of waste water drains for each caravan, mains water, electricity with outside trip switches, concrete standings, wash-houses with hot and cold water, laundry facilities, playgrounds, car parks, site roads and fire extinguishers.

In addition to the main sites 49 sites with three or less are scattered about the district. Many have planning permission for short periods and renewal of site licences is necessary if planning permission of a temporary nature is renewed.

As far as possible a general patrol of the district is maintained by inspectors for the general tendency is for persons to site caravans first and then apply for planning permission. Warning letters are frequent, pointing out the implications of Section 1 of the 1960 Act, for without a site licence an offence is committed if the caravan is occupied.

Gypsies and other Travellers

It was significant during the year that the number of gypsies and other travellers were frequenting highways and by-ways far less and for the last three months the district was clear of them on such sites. Some of this could be explained by reason of the fact that nine vans had moved on to a fixed site which was awaiting a decision on planning. Another family moved on to a farm but the owner was fined £25 because for a second time he failed to apply for planning approval or a site licence. Eight families are on fixed sites under their own ownership and have remained undisturbed for many years.

Again there was no problem with holiday caravans moving through the district.

No. of visits re caravans .. 128

Milk and Dairies

Pasteurised Milk

Most retailers in the area are supplied with milk from a pasteurising plant within the Rural District which is under the supervision of the County Public Health Inspector. In addition, two dairies at Cirencester supply three dealers.

Milk retailers operating from premises outside this district obtain supplies from establishments at Burford, Chippenham and Swindon.

Sterilised Milk

There is still a demand for this milk. The milk is bottled and sterilised at plants in London and Bristol. Separated milk can now be obtained if required for persons on a fat-free diet, generally under doctors' orders.

Untreated Milk

Only three farms now bottle and carton raw milk from their own production and retail it in the northern end of the district. Supervision of the farm production is the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. One farm at Wootton Bassett supplies the cream from its own herd for a confectionery business on the farm. The reduction in the raw milk retailers to three is by reason of two pasteurisation orders in force at the end of the year because of brucella abortus infection.

U.H.T. Milk

Three shops in the district having been licensed commenced the sale of Ultra Heat Treated milk and as yet the demand is light.

General

All vending machines in the district have ceased operating since 1965.

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959

Distributors on the Register	...	...	...	...	29
Dairies on the Register	...	...	...	...	14
Inspections made under the Regulations	...	...	...	...	60

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1963

Dealers' Licences authorising the use of the designation "Untreated"	...	...	...	...	1
Dealers' (Pre-packed Milk) Licences authorising the use of the designations -					
"Pasteurised" and "Sterilised"	...	...	...	...	16
"Untreated" only	...	...	...	...	6
"Sterilised" only	...	...	...	...	2
"Pasteurised" only	...	...	...	...	12
"Untreated", "Pasteurised" and "Sterilised"	...	...	...	...	1
"Ultra Heat Treated"	...	...	...	...	3

Milk Sampling

This was carried out in accordance with the conditions of the Delegation Agreement with the Wiltshire County Council.

Milk Samples taken during 1967

<u>Statutory Tests</u>	<u>Passed</u>	<u>Failed</u>
<u>Phosphatase and Methylene Blue</u>		
Pasteurised	115	7 (Meth.Blue)
Pasteurised (Homogenised)	9	-
Pasteurised (Channel Island)	57	4 (Meth.Blue)
<u>Methylene Blue only</u>		
Pasteurised	-	-
Pasteurised (Channel Island)	-	-
Untreated	42	16
<u>Turbidity</u>		
Sterilised	30	-
	<u>253</u>	<u>27</u>

The Phosphatase Test checks the efficiency of pasteurisation.
The Turbidity Test checks the efficiency of sterilisation.
The Methylene Blue Test checks the keeping quality.

Biological and other Examinations

Five ultra heat treated samples were submitted to colony count tests and proved satisfactory.

Twenty-four milk samples were examined for the presence of Tubercle bacilli and Brucella abortus, 2 of which proved positive for Brucella abortus. In addition, 63 individual samples were taken from two herds, giving 1 positive result from 1 herd and 11 positive results from 10 animals in the other herd. These tests followed failures on Brucella Ring Test in routine sampling. A pasteurisation order was about to be served at the end of the year. It will be seen with time whether the voluntary eradication scheme will be successful. If we were enjoying more successful times financially a statutory eradication scheme would be the better solution both for the consumer and the farmer.

Washed Bottles Examined

	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Sterility Test	*18	1

* This figure includes one churn rinse following a complaint.

Notes on Test Failures

There were 181 heat treated milk samples and none failed the phosphatase test. Methylene blue failures on untreated milk were high and the Ministry inspectors were informed in each case.

Ice Cream

No ice cream is manufactured in the district now although there are wholesalers' stores of ice cream in the district registered and under surveillance.

It will be seen from the table below that all samples taken were satisfactory.

Grading of Ice Cream Samples

Manufacturer and Percentages	Provisional Grading			
	1	2	3	4
A	-	2	-	-
Percentage	-	(100%)	-	-
B	-	1	-	-
Percentage	-	(100%)	-	-
C	1	-	-	-
Percentage	(100%)	-	-	-
D	7	-	-	-
Percentage	(100%)	-	-	-
E	1	-	-	-
Percentage	(100%)	-	-	-
F	1	-	-	-
Percentage	(100%)	-	-	-
G	-	1	-	-
Percentage	-	(100%)	-	-
TOTALS:	10	4	-	-
Percentages:	71.43%	28.57%	-	-

Meat

There was an increase of 2,865 in the number of animals killed over 1966. Cattle, pigs and sheep remained almost constant but there was an increase of 3,465 calves pointing to less calves being weaned. As I write and with the knowledge of what has transpired since such will not be the case in the report next year.

Under the Meat Regulations 1966 the following negotiated agreement was made with the trade with regard to the control of hours of slaughter:

- 1. Mondays to Fridays to 7 p.m.
- 2. Saturdays to 12 noon.
- 3. Sundays - No killing.

The two wholesale slaughterhouses now have chill rooms and there has been no difficulty in operating this agreement, which is a boon to inspectors.

There was a reduction in the number of cases of Cysticercosis, none of them being generalised.

The overall percentage of slaughtered animals affected with disease rose from 4.03% to 4.89% and the reason can be found in the increased percentages for cows and pigs at 86.96% and 28.64% respectively.

Number of visits and inspections .. 1,316

Animals killed and Carcases examined

	Cattle other than Cows	Cows	Calves	Pigs	Sheep	Total
No. of animals killed	400	23	20,425	3,194	10,429	34,471
No. of carcases examined	400	23	20,425	3,194	10,429	34,471

Condemned Meat

	Cattle other than cows	Cows	Calves	Pigs	Sheep	Total
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerchi</u>						
Whole carcasses	-	3	51	4	4	62
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	61	17	299	896	329	1,602
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerchi	15.25	86.96	1.71	28.17	3.196	4.83
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcasses	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	15	2	17
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	0.47	0.019	0.049
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	4	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	*-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Condemned for all diseases</u>						
Whole carcasses	-	3	51	4	4	62
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	65	17	299	911	331	1,623
Total number of animals affected with disease	65	20	350	915	335	1,685
Percentage of the number inspected which were affected with disease	16.25	86.96	1.71	28.64	3.22	4.89

* All cases of Cysticercus Bovis were found to be degenerate and therefore were not submitted to treatment.

Weights of Condemned Meat

	Condemned in slaughterhouses				Condemned in shops			
	T	c	q	lbs	T	c	q	lbs
Beef	1	0	2	21	-	1	0	18
Veal	1	2	0	2	-	-	-	-
Bacon and Pork	-	7	1	18	-	-	1	25
Mutton and Lamb	-	1	2	22	-	-	-	15
Offal	1	14	0	24	-	-	-	-
	4	6	0	3	-	1	3	2

	Condemned for Tuberculosis				Condemned for diseases other than Tuberculosis			
	T	c	q	lbs	T	c	q	lbs
Beef	-	-	-	-	1	0	2	21
Veal	-	-	-	-	1	2	0	2
Bacon and Pork	-	1	1	18	-	6	0	0
Mutton and Lamb	-	-	-	8	-	1	2	14
Offal	-	-	-	-	1	14	0	24
	-	1	1	26	4	4	2	5
Percentage of the total of condemned meat	1.72				98.28			

Year	Number of calves killed	Number of tubercular calves	Percentage of calves affected with Tuberculosis
1956	32,286	44	0.14
1961	25,876	Nil	Nil
1962	23,133	Nil	Nil
1963	20,071	1	0.005
1964	13,110	Nil	Nil
1965	11,330	Nil	Nil
1966	16,960	Nil	Nil
1967	20,425	Nil	Nil

Slaughter of Animals Act 1958

Unconditional licences to slaughter or stun animals in a slaughterhouse were issued to ten applicants. Conditional licences allowing six applicants to slaughter or stun animals only under supervision of an unconditional licensed slaughterman were issued.

Other Foods

The following amounts of unsound food were voluntarily surrendered by shopkeepers, wholesale warehousemen and hoteliers and were destroyed:-

5 x 4 oz. pork pies
4 x 6 lb. tins corned beef
8 x $4\frac{1}{2}$ oz. tins stewed prunes with cereal
 $18\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. smoked bacon

In addition, poultry weighing 12 cwt. 2 qtrs. 26 lbs. was condemned at a poultry slaughtering establishment.

Food Premises

During the year a check was made on registrations of food premises and it was discovered that a number of registrations are now dormant and these are not included in the figures below.

Manufacture and/or storage and sale of ice cream	...	68
Manufacture and sale of sausages, pickled, pressed or preserved meat	...	12
Purpose of fish frying	... ..	3
		<hr/>
		83
		<hr/>

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960

During the year 429 inspections were carried out to premises and vehicles under the Regulations. On these inspections every opportunity is taken to advise on food hygiene problems as well as the Regulations. The visits are normally well received and seem to encourage the ever continuing improvement and modernisation of premises and in addition it has been found that the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises legislation has been an additional aid to securing improvements.

Brief notes on types of premises follow, giving information where alterations have taken place during the year.

Bakehouses

The oldest bakehouse in the district was closed during the year and the owner moved his business to another bakehouse which had been used by a food producing factory for some years. The premises have been adapted again as a bakehouse. Of the other 4 bakehouses one is new and the other three are quite old.

Butchers

There are now twelve retail shops in the district and standards generally are good, all having sufficient refrigeration accommodation.

Cafes

There are now twelve cafes and one licensed restaurant other than licensed hotels in the district. Regular inspections were maintained and during the year three cafes were decorated.

Canteens

These are well maintained throughout the district and provide an excellent service to the workers concerned.

Fish Frying

There are four of these businesses in the district, one in each of the more populated parishes. Two are fairly new and two are old establishments, one of which changed hands during the year and improvements were effected.

Greengrocers

These continued to be satisfactory and a good general standard is maintained. One changed hands during the year.

Grocers

Four of the older shops of this type had modernisation works carried out during the year. This trade is highly competitive and more grocers are going over to the self service style of business.

Licensed Premises

Major improvements were carried out to four houses during the year and one old house was closed and converted to housing accommodation. Generally, the brewery companies are helpful with emergency works.

Wholesale Ice Cream Depots

There are now three in the district and improvements have been carried out at all three and at one of them six mobile vans have been redecorated and equipment improved.

Poultry Slaughter and Packing Stations

The sole remaining station was closed during the year and is now being used for the wholesale meat trade by using the large refrigerators and stores.

Mobile Shops

Constant surveillance is necessary on all these mobile vehicles to see that the regulations are continued to be complied with at all times.

Food Vans

Regular surveillance is maintained on food delivery vans, and this has been especially necessary having regard to the new regulations.

School Kitchens

Lectures are given annually to the staff of school kitchens and the cooking depot by the Medical Officer of Health and the Public Health Inspectors. Standards are good and no trouble was experienced with school meals during the year. The district is fortunate in the type of persons employed in these kitchens, who show real interest in their task.

The following list details the various types of food premises within the district at the end of the year, together with a tabulation of the position to date with regard to the requirements under Regulations 16 and 19:-

	No. of Premises	No. fitted to comply with Reg. 16	No. where Reg. 19 applies	No. fitted to comply with Reg. 19
Bakehouses	5	4	5	4
Butchers	12	10	12	12
Cafes	12	12	12	12
Canteens	3	2	3	3
Confectioners	13	13	13	13
Egg Grading and Packing Stations	1	1	1	1
Cold Storage Depots	2	1	1	1
Fishmongers/Grocers	1	1	1	1
Fishmongers & Fish Fryers	5	5	5	5
Greengrocers	6	4	6	4
Grocers	49	49	49	49
Halls & Social Centres	13	12	11	11
Ice Cream Depots	3	3	2	2
Institutions and Homes	3	3	3	3
Licensed Premises (including Clubs)	48	44	48	48
School Kitchens	6	6	6	6
Schools where meals are served	11	8	11	*8
Wholesale Meat Depot	1	1	1	1
	<u>194</u>	<u>179</u>	<u>190</u>	<u>184</u>

* N.B. At three schools all equipment and crockery is returned to central depot and at another cutlery is returned.

Food Poisoning

6 faecal specimens were taken from 2 suspected cases of food poisoning and four contacts of a confirmed case. All proved negative.

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) ORDER 1957

No. of premises licensed by the Authority .. 3

- (a) Large - (100 pigs or 500 poultry or over) 1
- (b) Medium - (20-100 pigs or 100-500 poultry) 2
- (c) Small - (4-20 pigs or 50-100 poultry) .. 0

Types of boiling plants used -

- (1) Electric or gas .. 1
- (2) Coal or wood .. 2

None of the plants boils waste for resale, all cooked materials being used for animals on the premises.

No. of visits re Waste Foods Order .. 4

SHOPS ACT 1950

No action was necessary under this Act.

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

During the year a bulletin was issued to all ladies' hairdressers giving advice on precautions to be taken in the use and storage of hair lacquer.

FACTORIES ACT 1961

The following are the various types of premises registered under the Act:-

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Brickworks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Builders and Carpenters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Cabinet Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Caravan Refrigerator Assembly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Condensed and Evaporated Milk Manufactory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Coffin Board Makers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Concrete Block Manufactory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cycle Repairers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dental Products Manufactory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dried Milk Manufactory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Egg Grading and Packing Depot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Electrical Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Engineering Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Gas Holders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Glove Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Grass Drying Plants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Joinery Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Laundries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Local Authority Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Machinery Assembly (Agricultural)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Motor Repair Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Rope Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sawmills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sausage Makers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Vehicle Dismantlers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Warehouses (Cold Store)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Waterworks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
										64

Part I of the Act

INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions
as to health
(including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		In- spections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	3	1	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	61	39	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	-	-	-	-
Total	64	40	-	-

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	found	remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2.)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3.)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4.)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective Drainage of Floors (S.6.)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)					
(a) insufficient	3	3	-	-	-
(b) unsuitable or defective	3	3	-	-	-
(c) not separate for sexes	1	1	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	7	7	-	-	-

Part VIII of the Act - Outwork

Nature of work (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prose- cutions (7)
Wearing) Making apparel) etc.) Cleaning) and) Washing	12					
Household linen						
Lace, lace curtains and nets						
Curtains and furniture hangings						
Furniture and upholstery						
Electro-plate						
File making						
Brass and brass articles						
Fur pulling						

Part VIII of the Act - Outwork (contd)

Nature of work (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133 (1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Iron and steel cable and chains						
Iron and steel anchors and grapnels						
Cart gear						
Locks, latches and keys						
Umbrellas, etc.						
Artificial flowers						
Nets, other than wire nets						
Tents						
Sacks						
Racquet and tennis balls						
Paper bags						
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper						
Brush making						
Pea picking						
Feather sorting						
Carding, etc. of buttons, etc.						
Stuffed toys						
Basket making						
Chocolates and sweetmeats						
Cosaques, Christmas stockings, etc.						
Textile weaving						
Lampshades						
TOTAL	12					

Outworkers

Nineteen outworkers are employed by an industrial glove making company at Cricklade, Nine workers of this firm live in this Rural District, eight in the Borough of Swindon, one in Highworth Rural District and one in Cirencester Rural District.

Two outworkers living in the district are employed by Swindon firms, and one by a Lancashire firm.

WATER SUPPLIES

In April 1962 all water undertakings, mains and storage facilities came under the control of the Swindon Corporation in accordance with government policy. None of the water from the four sources has plumbo-solvent action and all water is chlorinated before passing into the mains.

Sources

Water for public supply is obtained from four sources as follows:-
Ashton Keynes boreholes, an adit into the chalk at Clyffe Pypard, a well at Broad Town and a certain amount from the main which carries the water from Latton borehole to Swindon. The Latton boreholes sited in this district provide a big percentage of the water used by Swindon. This part of North Wiltshire is most fortunate in having these large underground supplies.

Storage

Water storage facilities in the district are as follows:-

	<u>Gallons</u>
Hook Reservoirs	1,000,000
Cricklade Reservoir	60,000
Wootton Bassett elevated tank	50,000
Clyffe Pypard underground tanks	35,000
Ashton Keynes elevated tank	20,000
Bradenstoke elevated tank	12,000
Broad Town underground tank	10,000
	<hr/>
	1,187,000
	<hr/>

Distribution

The two reservoirs at Flaxlands are supplied by a 10" and 12" main pumped thereto from the Ashton Keynes pumping station. The Ashton Keynes elevated tank and Cricklade reservoir are also supplied by smaller mains connected to the 10" main. Water reaches Flaxlands reservoirs per the 12" via Purton and a connection to the 6" main Hook to Purton. An 8" main reducing to 6" supplies water from Hook as far as Wootton Bassett tank and a 9" main supplies water from Hook to Wootton Bassett, thence by means of a 6" main to Tockenham and Lyneham. A new 10" main from Flaxlands at Hook to the R.A.F. Lyneham was completed early in 1964. From a tank at Lyneham aerodrome, water is pumped to the Bradenstoke tank. The greater part of Broad Town parish and houses along the road to Wootton Bassett as far as the Unigate factory are supplied by means of a 3" main from a well at Broad Town. Parts of Clyffe Pypard parish are supplied from the Clyffe Pypard heading.

Water Sampling

Number of water samples taken:-

Public Supplies	3
Private Supplies	19
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	22
	<hr/>

Results of Water Analyses

	Bacteriological			
	Unsatisfactory	Suspicious	Satisfactory	Excellent
Taken from public supplies at				
Ashton Keynes	1	-	-	1
Lyneham	-	-	-	1
	1	-	-	2
Taken from private supplies in the parishes of				
Ashton Keynes	1	1	1	-
Clyffe Pypard	1	-	-	-
Lydiard Tregoze	-	1	-	-
Lyneham	2	-	1	-
Marston Meysey	-	-	1	-
Purton	5	-	1	4
	9	2	4	4

As will be seen from the above tables regular check sampling has continued on the remaining private supplies and whilst some produced excellent results there are still a number beyond the reasonable distance from public mains where the only advice possible is chlorination or boiling. The department is still pressing for an extension of the public supply, particularly in the upper reaches of Broad Town and in Clyffe Pypard, but to date with no success. The coming of the sewer to Broad Town will highlight the problem and if no progress from Broad Hinton is made a farcical situation will be created.

I am pleased to report that during the year no notifications were received from the Swindon Water Engineer of supplies cut off for non payment of water rates but on the other side of the scale a number of premises still remain cut off and without a public supply.

The report of Mr. E. W. Hampshire, B.Sc.(Eng.), A.M.I.C.E., M.I.W.E., the Swindon Water Engineer, together with details of chemical and bacteriological samples taken by his department, is set out hereunder and I am indebted to him for same:-

Report of the Water Engineer

With regard to the maintenance of constant water supplies I am able to report that full supplies were maintained throughout the district during the year and no particular difficulties were encountered.

Water Supply Services Serving the Rural District of
Cricklade and Wootton Bassett

Bacteriological Analyses Made in 1967

Water	S o u r c e					
	Latton		Ashton Keynes	Broad Town	Clyffe Pypard	Thornhill
	Raw	Final	Final	Final	Final	Final
Total number of Samples	51	51	50	49	49	40
Samples in which Coliforms were absent in 100 ml						
No:	50	50	50	49	49	40
Percentage:	98%	98%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Samples in which Bact. Coli Type I were absent in 100 ml						
No:	50	50	50	49	49	40
Percentage:	98%	98%	100%	100%	100%	100%

N.B: At Ashton Keynes, Broad Town, Clyffe Pypard and Thornhill, the Chlorination arrangements are such that raw water samples could not be taken.

C H E M I C A L A N A L Y S I S O F F I N A L W A T E R
Results in Parts per Million (p.p.m.)

Source	Date of Sample 1967	Chlorides	Non-Carbonate Hardness	Total Hardness	Nitrate Nitrogen	Nitrite Nitrogen	Ammoniacal Nitrogen	Albuminoid Nitrogen	Oxygen absorbed
Latton	July 5	25	35	295	0.6	Absent	0.04	0.00	0.00
Ashton Keynes	July 6	17	35	280	0.9	Absent	0.00	0.00	0.00
Broad Town	July 5	12	55	330	2.6	Absent	0.03	0.00	0.00
Clyffe Pypard	July 5	10	35	260	1.4	Absent	0.00	0.00	0.00
Thornhill	July 5	8	40	325	2.5	Absent	0.03	0.00	0.00

Houses supplied from Public Water Mains

Parish	Houses and Flats with water supplied indoors	Houses and Flats with water from taps on property but outdoors	Houses and Flats supplied from standpipe outside curtilage
Ashton Keynes	310	4	-
Braydon	25	-	-
Broad Town	148	7	-
Clyffe Pypard	91	5	2
Cricklade	705	2	-
Latton	125	-	-
Leigh	110	-	-
Lydiard Millicent	374	20	4
Lydiard Tregoze	151	1	-
Lyneham	1,379	13	-
Marston Meysey	55	-	-
Purton	1,194	10	-
Tockenham	41	-	-
Wootton Bassett	1,817	14	-
TOTALS	6,525	76	6

Houses supplied from Private Water Mains

Parish	Houses and Flats with water supplied indoors	Houses and Flats with water from taps on property but outdoors	Houses and Flats supplied from standpipes outside curtilage
Ashton Keynes	-	-	-
Broad Town	-	1	-
Clyffe Pypard	21	-	-
Latton	5	-	-
Lydiard Tregoze	10	-	-
Lyneham	-	1	-
Marston Meysey	12	-	-
Wootton Bassett	-	-	-
TOTALS	48	2	-

Total Number of Houses supplied from Water Mains

	Public Mains	Private Mains	Public & Private Mains
Into Premises	6,525	48	6,573
Onto Premises by outside tap	76	2	78
Standpipes outside curtilage	6	-	6

Percentage of Houses and Flats supplied from Water Mains

	Public Water Mains	Private Water Mains	Total houses on Mains of all types
Into Premises	97.1	0.71	97.81
Onto Premises by outside tap	1.1	0.03	1.13
Standpipes outside curtilage	0.08	-	0.08

Houses supplied from Private Wells, Streams and Springs

Parish	Well	Well with Pump	From Well into House	Stream	Spring
Ashton Keynes	3	4	5	-	-
Broad Town	1	-	2	8	1
Clyffe Pypard	-	-	1	-	-
Cricklade	1	-	-	-	-
Latton	1	-	5	-	-
Lydiard Millicent	4	-	-	-	-
Lydiard Tregoze	1	-	5	-	-
Lyneham	-	-	3	-	1
Marston Meysey	-	-	1	-	-
Purton	5	4	1	-	-
Wootton Bassett	1	2	2	-	-
TOTALS	17	10	25	8	2

No. of visits re Water Supplies .. Public - 5

Private - 25

THE PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949

There was a slight fall in the number of premises found to be infested as compared with the previous year and this is what one would always wish for when a sustained effort in this work is continued. This position allowed me to suggest an extension of the Rodent Operator's work into the field of insect control and disinfestation to aid the public health inspectors due to staff removals. He was redesignated Pest Control Officer and has worked well.

The work of covering the district on a planned survey as well as dealing with complaints was continued. A record of this year's work on rodent control is set out hereunder:-

	Type of Property				Total
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	Business Premises	Agri-cultural	
No. of properties inspected					
(a) after notification	-	86	36	16	138
(b) survey	87	945	82	64	1178
(c) otherwise (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	109	67	429	-	605
Total premises inspected	196	1098	547	80	1921
No. of properties infested					
by - rats	75	154	22	21	272
- mice	-	54	11	-	65
% of the properties inspected which were infested					
- rats	38.26	14.03	4.02	26.25	14.16
- mice	-	4.01	2.01	-	3.38
No. of infested properties treated by the Local Authority	75	208	33	21	337
Total number of treatments (including re-treatments of the same properties) carried out in the year	81	232	41	26	380

Total number of visits to individual properties

.. 3,337

LITTER ACT 1958

I wish I could report that the problem created by unthinking persons in the matter of litter had been resolved but in company with many officers I can only report that the problem remains unsolved. The quarterly special collections to clear litter and rubbish from dumping spots have had to be stepped up to the extent that to keep the district in as clean a state as possible I have had to instruct my refuse collection crews to pick up from ditches each week as they see any sizeable articles thrown away. In addition the number of litter bins near business premises and through High Streets was increased and collection from same was included on the route work. The offer to householders for the department to deal with unwanted articles has met with a ready response and I feel quite sure that these collections made by arrangement with householders are bound to reduce the problem of rubbish in the countryside.

Abandoned cars remain as a continuing problem and it is pleasing to note that the Civic Amenities Act will strengthen action in this field during the coming year.

No. of visits re abandoned vehicles .. 112

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

This is the fourth report on the work under this legislation and still no case has cropped up which warrants exemption. The work now entails general inspections on new businesses set up, advice at plan stage and follow up inspections to check that the regulations are observed.

A notation of all defects or omissions discovered on general inspections since this work commenced in 1964 is set out in classifications and gives a useful guide to matters which have been the subject of informal notices.

<u>Subject</u>	<u>No. of Premises Affected</u>
1. Mess Rooms or Clothing Cupboards	27
2. Thermometers required	73
3. Insufficient light (until standard is set)	12
4. Insufficient ventilation	51
5. Machines	29
6. Abstract missing	51
7. Sanitary conveniences	32
8. Space	8
9. First Aid Boxes	63
10. Defective staircases, floors and passages	26
11. Inadequate washing facilities	32
12. No drinking water facilities	7
13. Repairs and decorations	54

There were no accidents reported during the year.

It will be noted that no prosecutions have been taken during the year, due to the fact that the method of working the Act in this district is by advice, instruction and the informal approach, which has already resulted in a large schedule of completed works following preliminary requests. Prosecutions would have been possible on minor technical offences such as failure to register on change of circumstances, and the modifications on food slicing machines, etc. but little would be gained by this method of approach, although I would hasten to add that the Council would not hesitate to give instructions where it is obvious after a reasonable time that the instructions from officers are being ignored.

PETROLEUM ACT AND REGULATIONS

There was one change in the amount of petroleum stored at a garage during the year, which was caused by a leak being found in one tank, and this tank was filled in to make it safe. There were nine changes of ownership during 1967.

Number of licences issued to store petroleum	..	..	..	..	..	..	63
Number of licences issued to store petroleum and cellulose	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Number of licences issued to store petroleum and carbide	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Number of licences issued to store cellulose	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Number of licences issued to store carbide	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Number of inspections of installations and storeplaces	..	..	..	..	..	..	32

SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT 1964

Number of applicants registered at the end of the year:-

Dealers with a store in this district	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Dealers residing in this district but not using a store	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Travellers with no fixed abode and no store, but dealing in metal when passing through this district	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Local Authority	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
								<hr/> 29 <hr/>
No. of visits and inspections in connection with the Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10

All registrations as they occur are notified to the Chief Constable of the County.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS

No action for burial was necessary during the year.

AGRICULTURE (SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE PROVISIONS) ACT 1956

Since the original survey under the Act there have been no complaints, but advice is given when plans are deposited if it appears that there will be any problems.

MISCELLANEOUS VISITS

In the interest of economy on mileage the department makes calls for internal departments from time to time and there are always a few messages to the office, which, on inspection, are found not to be our concern.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT 1963

At the end of the year 3 establishments were registered. All premises have been maintained satisfactorily during the year. Five visits to premises were made.

TABULAR SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS MADE DURING THE YEAR

Water Supplies - Public	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
- Private	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	307
Piggeries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Moveable Dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Refuse Collection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	398
Refuse Disposal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	207
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,337
Feral Pigeons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	347
Clean Air Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124
Waste Foods Order	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Salvage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Abandoned Vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112
Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126
River Pollution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
National Assistance Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dealers in Old Metals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Litter Bins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Animal Boarding Establishments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Housing - Public Health Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
- Housing Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	191
- Verminous Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	151
- Council Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	191
Council Houses - re complaints	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
- re applications	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	228
- other visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	978
Meat Inspection - Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,316
- Shops and other premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Food Hygiene Regulations -											
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84
Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Confectioners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Fishmongers and Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Food Preparing Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Grocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Parish Halls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cafes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
School Kitchens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Mobile Shops & Stalls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
Old Peoples' Homes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Dairies Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Food Poisoning Enquiries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Food and Drugs Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Sampling - Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	333
- Bottle Rinses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
- Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
- Food & Drugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
- Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
- Visits to Laboratory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144
Petroleum Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
											<hr/>
											9,590
											<hr/>

